THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

SPEECH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16.—In the Congress to-day, a number of model flags were presented and referred.

A communication in relation to war missiles was referred.

A bill was reported from the committee in relation to citizenship, prescribing a uniform rule of naturalization, which was read by caption only.

Applications made for patents and copyrights were referred.

The remainder of the session was passed with closed doors.

President Davis arrived last night, and was handsomely received by a military escort, and also a civic procession. A salute was fired, and much enthusiasm manifested.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 17.—The trip of President Davis from Mississippi to this city, has been a perfect ovation. He made twenty-five speeches on the route, returning thanks for the complimentary greetings to the crowds assembled at the various depots, where he was received with military escorts and salutes.

The committee of Congress and the Montgomery authorities met President Davis about eight miles from this city, and formally received him. Two fine military companies from Columbus, Georgia, joined the escort at Opeleka.

He arrived here at 10 o'clock last night, and was received with shouts from the large crowd assembled.

In returning thanks at the depot, President Davis said that he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitalities of the citizens of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South and said the time for compromises had passed. We are now determined to maintain our position and make all who oppose us smell Southern powder, and feel the Southern steel. If coercion is persisted in he had no doubts of the result. We will maintain our rights and our Government at all hazards. We ask nothing, we want nothing, and will have no complications. If the other States join our Confederation they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is complete, and no compromise, no reconstruction, can now be entertained.

A large crowd awaited President Davis's arrival at the Exchange Hotel, and the ladies were equally enthusiastic with the gentlemen. In response to enthusiastic calls he appeared on the balcony, and said:

Fellow-citizens—Brethren of the Confederated States of America—for now we are brethren—not in name merely, but in fact, men of one flesh, of one bone, of one interest of the identity of our domestic institutions. We have henceforth, I trust, a prospect of living together in peace with our institutions, the subject of protection and not of defamation. It may be that our career will be ushered in amidst a storm. It may be that, as this morning opened with clouds, and mist, and rain, we shall have to encounter inconveniences at the beginning, but as the sun rose he lifted the mist, dispersed the clouds, and left us the pure sunlight of Heaven, so will the progress of the Southern Confederacy carry us safe over the sea to the safe harbor of constitutional liberty and political equality. [Applause.]

Thus we shall have nothing to fear at home, because at home we have homogeneity. We have nothing to fear abroad, because if war should come—if we must again baptize in blood the principles for which our fathers bled in the Revolution, we shall show that we are not degenerate sons, but will redeem the pledges they gave to preserve the sacred rights transmitted to us, and show that Southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776, in 1812, and every other conflict. [Applause.] I was informed, my friends, of your kindness, and that you only required that I should appear before you.

Fatigued by travel, and so hoarse that I am unable to speak at any length, I came merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederated States. I thank you, my friends, for the kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion. Throughout my entire progress to this city I have received the same flattering demonstrations of generous support.

I did not regard them as personal to myself, but tendered me as the humble representative of the principles and policy of the Confederated States. I will devote to the duties of the high office to which I have been called, all I have of heart, of head and of hand. If, in the progress of events, it shall become necessary, or my services be needed in another position; if, to be plain, necessity shall require that I shall again enter the ranks as a soldier, I hope you will welcome me there. [Applause.] Now, my friends, again thanking you for this manifestation of your approbation, allow me to bid you good night.

The Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Peace Conference having adjourned yesterday for the purpose of allowing the various propositions to be printed and laid before them, this morning they launched out upon the interminable sea of debate.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, moved to substitute his proposition for a National Convention, in lieu of Mr. Guthrie's proposition, reported from the committee. He sustained his motion in an elaborate speech, in which he reviewed the condition of affairs and the causes which had produced them. He believed that the only remedy now was a National Convention. Any other proposed remedies would fail to meet the wishes of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, opposed the motion in a speech of great power, and sustained the report of the committee, of which he was chairman. He urged upon the Convention speedy action. There was no time to be lost. If the Convention really intended to adopt measures which would restore peace and good brotherhood between the States, they ought to do so at once.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, followed next, but did not sustain either the call of a National Convention or the report of the Committee. It was a disquisition upon political affairs generally and could be interpreted to mean everything, or nothing, as the case may be.

The question next arose as to what the report of the Committee meant respecting the Territorial question. It was contended by several, among whom was Reverdy Johnson, that it not only applies to our present Territories, but to future acquisitions also, and with that view he (Mr. Johnson) should move an amendment so as to exclude Territory hereafter to be required.

The debate was kept up to nearly three o'clock, when they adjourned until Monday, at eleven o'clock.

The Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—In the Convention to-day Mr. Marr introduced a series of resolutions declaring that Virginia cherishes a devoted attachment to the Union, and will make any sacrifice consistent with honor to restore and maintain it; but also declaring opposition to coercion, and a determination not to submit to any administration of the Government in which her rights are assailed, or not fully protected; and if the Union cannot be restored on terms honorable to its components, it shall be divided.

Mr. Morton introduced a series of resolutions declaring that Virginia will not submit to the coercion of the seceded States on any pretext; and protests against the use of the army and navy to coerce any State now in or out of the Union; that she desires to restore the Federal Union, and preserve it upon terms of safety and honor to all its members; but if the efforts being made prove unavailing, then she will not hesitate to unite with her sister Southern States.

Mr. Carlisle presented a resolution, "That since the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Chisholm vs. the State of Georgia, and the adoption of the eleventh amendment of the Constitution, we are at a loss to understand how the impression that the Federal Government possessed power to coerce a State could have obtained credence."

Mr. Leake, a resolution that if the Federal Government undertake to forcibly retake the forts of the seceding States, Virginia will regard it as an invasion of the rights of the Southern States, and if the Government undertake to collect the duties in the seceding States, Virginia will regard such acts as coercion, and is hereby pledged to resist them with all means in her power.

Mr. Richardson, a series of resolutions declaring that the compact has been repeatedly violated and repudiated by the North, and is not binding on other parties thereto; that the peaceable withdrawal of the Southern States is justifiable, and that we will resist the coercion of such States; that it is the duty of the North at once to concede such guaranties as will prevent a recurrence of these wrongs and secure our equal rights; that a failure to do so is an evidence of indifference or hostility, which are alike fatal to our peace and prosperity; that, in view of these truths, we demand the speedy security of our rights and honor, in default of which we will dissolve our connection with those who first wantonly wrong us and then obstinately persevere in our injury, and that Virginia be forthwith put in a condition of defence.

Mr. Flournoy, a resolution, that while Virginia has a high appreciation of the blessings intended to be secured by the Constitution and the Union, and will do much and forbear much to perpetuate them, she feels bound to declare that an identity of interests would demand, and should receive, an interposition of all her military strength to resist any attempted coercion of the Southern States; that Virginia hopes and believes that, by prudent measures of conciliation on the part of the Government, and a just appreciation of our present difficulties, some measures of compromise may be adopted which will restore peace, friendship and Union to every section.

All of these resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

There was a lengthy debate touching national matters.

Mr. Wise reiterated that his policy was for the Southern States to fight their cause in union with each other. He counseled speedy action.

Mr. Moore (Rockbridge) opposed speedy action. He would not be driven by the North nor dragged by the Cotton States, who had acted without consulting Virginia. He was opposed to coercion, but if the seceded States choose to assault the forts, let them take the consequences.

Mr. Carlisle contended that the Government had never yet attempted to coerce the South. When it was done the people would resist.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool Feb. 2d, arrived at New York on Sunday. She brought £13,000 in specie.

The Africa passed, thirty miles from Liverpool, on the 2d inst., ship Tuscarora, from Philadelphia, and ship Favorite, both bound into Liverpool. On the 13th inst., at 4 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Etna, for Liverpool, and on the 16th passed the steamship Vigo, for Liverpool.

The conference at Manchester in relation to the production of cotton in India attracts attention. Various resolutions were adopted, one of which calls on the government to afford every encouragement to European traders, planters and capitalists.

Another meeting of the shareholders of the Galway line has been held, but nothing has transpired.

Queen Victoria is to open Parliament in person on the 5th instant, and Napoleon opens the French Legislature on the 4th.

It is rumored that the bullion in the Bank of France has been materially increased.

The Paris Bourse was flat; rentes 67f. 95c.

Nothing was known relative to Garibaldi's reported departure from Caprera.

The bombardment of Gaeta still continues suspended. The cause assigned is insufficient means for carrying it on. It is however, reported by advices from Rome dated the 1st inst., that the fire had recommenced with vigor on both sides. It is said that Francis the Second had received a letter from Napoleon counseling the King to cease resistance. The Kings reply is not known.

The returns from the three hundred and sixty members elected to the Italian Parliament show that two hundred and ninety are in favor of a moderate policy.

It is said that the Great Powers have urgently requested Denmark to grant concessions to Schleswig.

It is reported that Prince Carignan had gone to Gaeta to negotiate for the surrender of the fortress.

The Italian troops, in pursuing the Reactionists, had entered the Roman States.

Sardinia has demanded the restoration of the soldiers made prisoners by the Papal Zouaves, and seized the Bishop of Sabrue as a hostage.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* says that the Italian Parliament will proclaim Victor Emmanuel King of Italy immediately on assembling.

The bark Globe, from Fleetwood for Savannah, had put into Whitehaven with six feet of water in the hold. She had been scuttled, and at the last dates was dry.

The ship Mary Carson, from Charleston for Liverpool, had been burned 300 miles east of the Banks. The crew were saved, and had arrived at Liverpool in the ship Henry Brigam.

The ship Gendella, from Richmond for Bremen, had been cut through by the ice and sunk in the Weser. Crew saved.

The ship Black Monster, from Baltimore for Rio, was abandoned at sea, January 1. Crew saved.

The Latest via. Queenstown.

The bark Victor Emmanuel has been wrecked off the Isle of Wight, and fifteen out of nineteen hands perished.

It is thought by some that Garibaldi has gone to Dalmatia. In a letter to an English friend, he expressed an anxious wish to make a journey to England, to thank the people for the moral and material aid tendered him, but was unable to fix any time.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria has decided to grant a constitution to Venetia, which will leave the government to Italy.

The Spanish Infanta, Don Juan, has decided to relinquish his pretensions to the crown, reserving only the eventuality of being elected by universal suffrage.

It is asserted that the Pope insists on a convention in Paris on the subject of the occupation of Sicilia.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Schiavori, one of the chiefs of the reactionary bands in the Abruzzi, has surrendered. The fighting continues, and the spirit of revenge is strong on both sides. Villages have been set on fire, and several Sardinian officers cut to pieces.

NAPLES, Jan. 29.—A popular demonstration has occurred here, and the presses of two newspapers have been destroyed.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—General Eyre will, probably, be Commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 33,000 bales, including 2,500 for speculation, and 11,000 bales for export. All qualities have declined ⅛d., owing to the unfavorable advices from Manchester, and the free offerings of the holders of Cotton. The sales to-day (Friday) have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The market closes steady, with more inclination to buy and less eagerness to sell at the decline. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7¾d.	7⅜d.
Mobiles	7⅝d.	7 3-16d.
Uplands	7½d.	7 1-16d.

The stock of Cotton in port is 660,000 bales of which 485,000 bales are American.

James Hewitt & Co.'s circular quotes the decline for the week at ⅛@3-15, closing with an improved feeling. Sales of 10,000 bales to day (Friday).

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, but there is more doing at low prices.

HAVRE, January 31.—New Orleans tres ordinaire 104, bas 98. The market closes very dull at 1@2f. The sales of the week have been 5000 bales. The stock in port is 132 000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. Richardson & Spence, and other authorities quote Flour quiet and steady in price; sales at 28s. 6d.@31s. Wheat quiet; red 11s. 5d.@12s. 9d.; white 13@15s. Corn dull; all qualities slightly advanced, but difficult of sale. Messrs. Wakefield & Nash report a decline of 6d.; sales of yellow 37s. @38s. 3d.; white 38s. 6d.@40s.

PROVISIONS.—The market closes dull. Beef heavy, and quotations barely maintained. Pork quiet. Bacon heavy. Lard quiet at 57@60s. Tallow quiet at 6d. decline; sales at 57s.@57s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Pot ashes quiet at 29s@29s 6d. Pearls 29s 6d@30. Sugar dull for refining qualities. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet; more doing at a slight decline. Philadelphia bark 9s 6d; Baltimore 6@7s. Fish Oils quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil is lower; sales at 28@29s. Rosin steady at 4s 7d@4s 8d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Messrs. Baring Brothers quote wheat at a decline of 1@3d, except for the finest qualities. White American 63@66s. Red 58@62s. Flour 29@33s. Welsh iron rails dull at £5 5s. Bar iron dull at £5 10s. Sugar dull, and 6d@1s lower. Coffee firm, and partially advanced 6d@1s. Rice steady. Tallow dull. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31@32s.

[The Latest via Queenstown.]

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Feb. 2.—Consols are quoted at 93⅜c. for money and account. The London *Times* of Saturday evening quotes the funds as firm at the last improvement. Illinois Central R. 26½ discount; Erie R. stock 31¼@32¼; New York Central R. 73@76.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—The sales of Cotton to-day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation; all qualities have slightly advanced. Messrs. Hewitt & Co. say partially 1-16@⅛d.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives.

The journal having been read, Mr. Ball moved to proceed to the consideration of the bills upon the public calendar on third reading, which was agreed to.

The first bill in order was the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Williams called for the reading of the bill, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Ball spoke at some length in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Hofius called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The main question being ordered, the yeas and nays were called on the final passage of the bill.

When the name of Mr. Tracy (Bradford) was called, he rose, much excited, and said he considered the bill an act of villainy.

The vote on the bill was then announced—yeas 72, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Abbott, Anderson, Armstrong, Austin, Ball, Barnesley, Bartholomew, Beisel, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Butler (Carbon), Butler (Crawford), Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hillman, Hood, Hofius, Hubn, Kline, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, Lowther, McDonough, McConigal, Manifold, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pugh, Randall, Reilly, Rhoades, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith (Berks), Smith (Philadelphia), Stehman, Strong, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wilder, and Davis, Speaker—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Baxter, Blanchard, Bliss, Brodhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Bismant, Donnelly, Elliot, Frazier, Gibbony, Goehring, Hack, Hill, Irvin, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Stoneback, Taylor, Tracy, Williams, and Wilson—26.

So the bill passed.

The bill for the commutation of the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was then taken up on third reading.

Mr. Sheppard, in a somewhat lengthy and able speech, advocated the passage of the bill, supporting his arguments by statistics, and contending that a liberal policy towards all her great lines of improvement was the true policy of the State.

Mr. Tracy denounced the bill as an abomination, and earnestly appealed to his Republican friends to vote against it.

Mr. Leisenring.—Does he desire to make it a political question by appealing to his party friends here?

Mr. Tracy—I say again, emphatically, that it will be made a political question.

The debate was continued until two o'clock, when the previous question was called and sustained, and the bill passed—yeas 60, nays 38, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbett, Acker, Ashcomb, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler (Carbon), Butler (Crawford), Byrne Caldwell; Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill Gibbonsy, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hofius, Hubn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, McDonough, McGonigal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Ousterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pugh, Randall, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shaffer, Sheppard, Smith (Philadelphia), Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey, and Davis, Speaker—60.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Biset, Baxter, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Bismant, Donnelly, Elliot, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irwin, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith (Berks), Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—38.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

BOARD OF TRADE.

E. C. BIDDLE,
WM. C. KEEHMLE, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JOHN E. ADDICKS,

IMPORTATIONS

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

PERNAMBUCO—Brig H A Didier, Leighton—2780 bgs sugar Welsford, Rankin & Co.

MESSINA—Bark Winona, Gallison—80 tons brimstone 80 bales rags 50 bbls canary seed 49 bags walnuts 231 do sumac 800 bxs lemons 4400 do oranges Isaac Jeanes & Co.

PALERMO—Brig Flying Eagle, Lord—260 tons brimstone 25 bags filberts 25 do walnuts 800 do sumac 10 cantars cork wood 50 bags do 50 bxs shelled almonds 1326 do lemons and oranges Benners & Draper.

MESSINA—Brig Lizabel, Means—190 cantars brimstone 50 bags walnuts 50 boxes shelled almonds 50 do nascaroni 3851 do lemons and oranges 269 bbls currants Benners & Draper.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

LINE	LEAVES	FOR	DATE
United Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Feb 19
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb 20
New York	New York	Southampton	Feb 23
City Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb 23
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Feb 23
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Feb 27
Jura	New York	Liverpool	Feb 28
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	March 1
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	March 2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	March 2
Fulton	New York	Havre	March 2
America	Boston	Liverpool	March 6
TO ARRIVE.			
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	Feb 4
Jura	Liverpool	New York	Feb 5
Fulton	Southampton	New York	Feb 6
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Feb 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 7
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb 9
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 14
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Feb 16
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Feb 20
John Bell	Glasgow	New York	Feb 23
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 24
Behemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 28
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb 23

*** The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 1st, 11th and 20th of each month.

*** The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 3d, 7th, 12th, 17th and 27th of each month.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Therese, Wallace ..... Liverpool, soon
Bark Conrad, Salsbury ..... Rio de Janeire, soon
Bark American, Christian ..... Barbados, soon
Bark Washington Butcher, Collins ..... Havana, soon
Brig Vikingen, Olsen ..... Cork, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis ..... Havana, soon
Schr G H Townsend, Patterson ..... Buenos Ayres, soon

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—FEB. 18.

SUN RISES, 6 39 | SUN SETS, 5 21 | HIGH WATER, 6 50

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brk Joseph Maxwell, Davis, from Puerto Cabello, 14 days, with coffee, hides, &c. to Dallett Bros. Towed up by steam tug J F Starr. Reports the barks Rowena, for Laguayra; Margaret, for Pernambuco; Grand Turk, for Cienfuegos; brigs Adeline, for London, and Black Squall, for St. Jago de Cuba, went to sea this morning, and schr Lady Ellen, for Kingston, Ja. went out this afternoon.

Bark Winona, Gallison, from Messina Dec 25th, with fruit, &c. to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Flying Eagle, Lord, 75 days from Palermo, with fruit, &c. to Benners & Draper.

Brig H A Didier, Leighton, from Pernambuco Dec 30, with sugar to Welsford, Rankin & Co.

Brig Lizabel, Means, from Messina Jan 4, with fruit, &c. to Benners & Draper. Sld in co. with barks Ionic, for Philadelphia; Leroy, for Boston, and brig O C Clary, for New York. Feb 1, lat 38 49, N. lon 7 48, W. spoke bark M B Stetson, from Messina via Palermo, for Boston, in charge of first mate, who reported that Capt Sherman had died at Palermo. Feb 10, no lat, &c. given, passed bark Mary O Dyer, from Palermo for New York.

Schr L A May, Baker, 3 days from New York, in ballast to A Heron, Jr. & Co.

ARRIVED ON SATURDAY.

Schr Marion, Jordan, 3 days from New York, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr S F Solliday, Seaman, from New York.

Schr Black Bird, Compton, from Boston.

Schr Snow Flake, Dickinson, from Boston.

Schr Chas Carstairs, Robinson, from Boston.

Schr Gazelle, Nayler, from Boston.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Bark Irma, Wortinger, Maracaibo and Pernambuco, Francis Tete.

Schr New Jersey, Vanneman, Charleston, D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Chas Carstairs, Robinson, Charleston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.

Schr Lizzie Maul, Haley, Boston, do

Schr S F Solliday, Seaman, Boston, Repplier & Bro.

Schr R H Shannon, Marts, Boston, Nevin, Sawyer & Co

Schr Snow Flake, Dickinson, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr J B Austin, Davis, Boston, do

Schr Black Bird, Compton, Richmond, do

Schr Narcissa, Woodbury, New York, D Cooper.

Schr Gazelle, Naylor, New York, Reading R R Co.

Str S Seymour, Palmer, Alexandria, &c. Thos Webster, Jr.

Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, DEL. Feb. 16.

A bark, in company with a herm brig, came in this morning and proceeded up the bay. Some eight or nine schrs are at harbor, bound south. Wind SW.

Yours, &c. N. W. HICKMAN.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Flora, Page, hence 19th Nov for Loando, Africa, was spoken 15th Jan. lat 5 02, lon 30 08.

Ship Lancaster, Decan, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult. for this port.

Ship Esther, Leslie, at Baltimore 16th inst. from Rio Janeiro 21st Dec. with coffee.

Ships Wm Cummings, Westmoreland, and John Carver were loading at Liverpool 2d inst. for this port.

Ship Abbott Lawrence, Patterson, sailed from Cardiff 28th ult. for San Francisco.

Ship Lucknow, Gorham, from Calcutta 27th Oct. at Mobile 16th inst.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, from Callao Nov 28, via Bampton Roads, at New York 16th inst. On the 15th, off Sandy Hook, sprung aleak, which increased to 5000 strokes per hour.

Bark A I Harvey, Miller, hence at Kingston, Ja. 29th ult. and sailed 6th inst. for Montego Bay.

Bark Hannah Este, (Br.) Coburn, 58 days from Rio Janeiro, at New York 16th inst. with rosewood.

Bark Caroline, Packard, 49 days from Genoa for this port, was spoken 4th ult. off Gibraltar.

Bark St. James, Cruse, at New York 16th inst. from New Orleans.

Bark Rapid, Marschalk, from Vera Cruz, at New York 16th inst.

Bark Elizabeth (Bremen), Brockman, hence at Gravesend, 1st inst.

Bark John Kerr, Sweetzer, from Buenos Ayres 11th Dec. at Boston yesterday.

Bark Amy, Hammond, for Savannah, sailed from Boston, 16th inst.

Bark T. Cushing, Hichborn, at Boston yesterday, from Buenos Ayres.

Bark Saxonville, Gardner, cleared at Boston, 16th inst. for Calcutta.

Bark Utah, Miller, from New York 5th Dec. for Buenos Ayres, was spoken 3d Jan. lat. 12 N. long 30 W.

Brig Tangent, Wiley, from Cardenas for this port, was spoken 15th inst. 12½ PM. 25 miles N. of Hatteras.

Schr Mary Ann McGee, McGee, cleared at Boston, 16th inst. for Alexandria and Georgetown.

Schr Mary Ann Gibbs, cleared at Boston 16th inst. for Wilmington, Del.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, cleared at Boston, 16th inst. for this port.

Schr C. A. Stetson, Collins, from Provincetown for this port, at Newport, 15th inst.

Schr Pequonnock, Barnes, for this port, cleared at Wilmington, NC. 16th inst.

MARINE MISCELLANEY.

The mate's boat of the ship David Brown, from San Francisco, with sixteen of the crew and three passengers, was picked up at sea and the passengers carried into Liverpool Jan. 31, by the bark Sea Wave.

Bark Black Monster, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, which was abandoned at sea, was built at Philadelphia in 1853, 293 tons, raied A 2, and owned by Pendergast Brothers, of Baltimore.

Bark Mary Carson (Br), Jones, from Charleston for Liverpool, has been burnt at sea about 300 miles east of the Banks; crew saved by the Henry Brigham, arrived at Liverpool from Savannah.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.—These Springs are situated in the valley of the *Oak Orchard Creek*, in the town of *Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y.*, eight miles south of the village of *Medina*, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

☞ The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the water are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of *Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron.* The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

☞ In skin diseases—even in confirmed *leprosy*—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof. Emmons; T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Shuler, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. *Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water.* Dr. Beck says, "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adaped are chronic affections of the *digestive* and *urinary organs*, and some of the *cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes;* cases of passive hemorrhage, such as *Purpura hemorrhagica*, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of *low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers*, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections or *lithiasis*, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases, it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigeran to diminish thirst and prete natural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in *Pyrosis*, or waterbrash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of *Colica pictonum*, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In *chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh* and *humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia* (externally), as a gargle in *ulcerated sore throats* in cases of salivation, and in *leucorrhea* and *gleet;* and also in *piles.*

When taken externally, a wine-glassfull of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from Physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from

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DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

FROM

THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will cure the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

Fifteen to twenty bottles will cure scalp eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know, from the experience of thousands, that it has been caused by canker in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One or two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One or two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles have cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced; what a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease!

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one tablespoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

☞ Price; $1 00. For sale by every Druggist in the United States. oc30-1f

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